

Attractive Versions of Summer Styles



Two very practical two-piece suits are pictured, in which a little velvet is used as a garniture on poplin and on taffeta. Poplin is presented this season in about the same plain colors that have proved so popular in taffeta. It has almost the same advantages for summer wear, with its lustrous surface, light weight and durability. But it is a supple material and its lack of the crispness of taffeta has given it second place.

In the poplin suit shown here the skirt is plain, finished with a hand sewed hem. All edges of the coat are bordered with velvet. Bias strips of velvet ribbon may be used for these borders. There is a chic rolling collar of velvet and the cuffs are deep and flaring.

In the taffeta suit also the skirt is plain, the maker having centered at-

tention on the handsome little coat. It is made with a pointed peplum bordered with velvet, and has an open throat and revers. The standing collar at the back is made of velvet.

Round buttons, covered with the silk, are featured in the trimming, and pretty, old-fashioned shellwork trimming made of the taffeta borders the girdle. There are deep cuffs, opened at one side and adorned with the covered buttons.

The moderate flare of the skirt is managed in the cutting. It is plain across the front, and at the back three rows of shirring give it the required fullness, with a short yoke adjusted at the waistline. It is a trifle longer than shortstop length. All the gray shades, with blue, green, taupe, and black, are effective in either of the silks pictured.

Summer Coat for the Small Girl



A very simple and very pretty taffeta coat for the miss of 10 years or so is as good a choice of finery as can be made in outfitting her for summer. Even the smallest of little ladies goes in silk attire as soon as she can walk without likelihood of falling.

For the average purse the little girl's ready-made silk coat is apt to be rather extravagant in price. This is a matter of the work involved and not because of the cost of the silk. To make the best coats involves some hand sewing. Even when economy must be carefully considered the silk coat costs little enough to be within easy reach if it can be made at home.

No one with a fair knowledge of plain sewing need hesitate to attempt a coat like the model shown in the picture. All the standard pattern companies supply patterns similar to it. It is a plain, straight-hanging garment, cut with a little flare and finished with two three-inch ruffles. It has plain full sleeves, with their lower

part set into a cap and the upper arm. Poplins, faille silk and soft satins are used as well as taffeta for silk coats, but taffeta has the preference. Light colors like rose, sage green and tobacco brown and many bright shades of blue are liked by them, and occasionally one sees black, as in the model pictured here.

This little coat reaches almost to the bottom of the child's dress. The two ruffles are hemmed over small cords and the second one is put on with a heading. The coat fastens at the front with four flat pearl buttons. A wide cape collar of lace-trimmed organdie and cuffs to match are important elements of style in this model.

Julia B. Thomas

Taffeta Frocks.

Pretty new taffeta frocks are embroidered by hand.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 4.

THE CALL OF THE WEST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:36; 16:15.
GOLDEN TEXT—Come over into Macedonia and help us.—Acts 16:9.

Following the commission's report at Antioch of the decision of the Jerusalem church, Paul and Barnabas and others continued their evangelism in that city (ch. 15:35). These leaders soon felt the need of revisiting the scenes of their former labors (v. 36), but when it came to the organization of their party, Paul refused to accede to the decision of Barnabas that John Mark should accompany them (vs. 37, 38, see Acts 14:13). So sharp a contention arose that two parties were organized. That Paul later forgave Mark is evidenced by his tender references to him.

I. A Closed Door. Ch. 16:1-8. Paul's companions for this second missionary tour were Silas (15:40), Luke (see use of word "we," v. 13), and Timothy (v. 1-3). The latter came of good ancestry, had good training and was of good report, still to avoid contention he, submitted to the rite of circumcision. Paul's work was to promulgate the Jerusalem decree, to establish or to confirm the churches and to add to these churches new converts. But that did not entirely fulfill Paul's commission (9:15). The word "Asia" (v. 6) means the Roman province of Asia and, wisely obeying the Spirit's direction, Paul passed on until he came to the seaport town of Troas. At a later time Paul spoke the "word of the Lord Jesus" in Asia with wonderful effect (19: 1, 8, 19, 26, 27). It must have burned within the bones of Paul thus to be restrained, but it did not serve as an excuse for him to take a vacation, but rather to seek new fields wherein to preach. Thus he came to Troas.

II. The Macedonian Call, v. 9-13. Paul had several epoch-making visions; on the Damascus road (9:3, 4 and 26:19); in Jerusalem (23:11); at the time of his shipwreck (27:25), and the one we are now considering. A vision is a knowledge of the need and of the resources at one's command. Grecian beauty, philosophy, art and culture needed Christ. Christ as a resource was adequate and available to supply that need. This vision Paul saw: through it God called him to Macedonia. "We" (the first use of that pronoun in the book of Acts), Paul and Luke, immediately essayed to obey.

III. The Open Door, v. 14, 15. On what seeming trifles does history turn! An outcast wandering Jew coming to help a proud, cultured, influential foreign city, but he bears the Gospel which alone can be of help to them. Paul did not wait to "investigate the field" nor to establish a working organization. He knew a better point of contact, and that was to find those in that city who knew God even though ignorant of Christ. He began by preaching Jesus, not comparative religions, nor did he seek to found "community centers" with soup kitchens and social uplift. Paul knew that to elevate the individual by establishing him in the faith of Christ would soon result in community uplift. On the other hand, a faith which evaporates in words and does not give tangible, concrete evidence in works may well be challenged as to its being genuine. There was no supernatural direction as to what part of Macedonia Paul was to visit, and exercising his common sense, Paul went at once to the principal city. He did not begin at once to preach the Gospel (v. 12 R. V.), but waited and watched for an opportunity, doubtless praying much for a favorable opening (Ch. 13: 14; 17:2; 18:4).

The "man of Macedonia" seems to have been a woman unless we consider the Philippian jailor. This open-air meeting was one of the most notable in history. The Lord opened the heart of pious Lydia and it was the turning point of the evangelization of Europe and America and the world. God must open the hearts of men and women (John 6:44, 45; Eph. 1:17, 18; Luke 24:45), and this he is willing and glad to do. The steps of this woman's conversion are clearly marked and present a good type. (1) She went out to pray (v. 13). (2) She heard the word (v. 13, 14; see also John 5:24). (3) She had her heart opened by the Lord (v. 14). (4) She gave heed to the things which were spoken" (v. 13 and Mark 16:16). (5) She made public confession of her newly-found faith by baptism.

(6) She carried with her the whole household, perhaps children, workers in her business and servants (v. 31-33; I Cor. 1:16).

The use of the word "constrained" in verse 15 indicates a heart hunger to be helped by being allowed to serve.

The Philippian church often helped Paul subsequently and doubtless Lydia was a leading spirit in such service. The history of the Christian church relates many illustrations of the leadership and prominence of women of wealth and culture.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER
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GNOME HAS PIG SCHOOL.

"A little Gnome named 'Snips' thought he would like to start a School. The Pupils he wanted were the Pigs.

"So one fine day he went to all the Pigs in the neighborhood and talked to the Mother and Daddy Pigs.

"Now you know," he said, "you surely want your Children to know something besides how to dig in the mud.

"Well, said Mrs. Fatty Pig (she was named that because she was the fattest Pig in the country around), 'I don't know that I care whether my Children know anything or not. If they don't know anything, they don't know they're missing things—and then they never have to worry or hurry or scurry.

"You see Mrs. Fatty Pig was so fat, all she wanted to do was to lie around and eat and sleep.

"So Snips asked Mrs. Fatty Pig's Husband what he thought about it, and all Mr. Fatty Pig did was to grunt at everything Snips said.

"But when he began to talk to a few of the younger Pigs they quite liked the idea of going to School each day, and as the Mothers and Daddies didn't mind at all one way or the other, the very next morning all the young Pigs arrived at Snips' School.

"The Schoolhouse was an old Tree which had fallen down and which was



They All Sat Along the Sides of the Tree.

hollow. They all sat along the sides of the Tree with their slates of smooth stones and their pencils of cut stones, which made white marks.

"Now, said Snips, 'I have always liked Pigs and I want to do all I can for you. You must surely come every morning to School, though, for every lesson will be most important, and I don't want to hear of any little Pig staying away unless he is too sick to walk.

"In the first place we are going to learn what words mean and how to spell them. Now take your own family name, for example. Pig—well that name is thought to mean by some People anyone who is greedy and grabs everything he can. Such a bad idea to get of your Family. I know it's quite untrue, so we must make other People believe it's untrue too.

"You see so many of your Family are lazy. We don't want to think what our Mothers and Daddies do is wrong—no, that wouldn't do. But your Mothers and Daddies were brought up wrong by People. They were put into dirty pens, and they thought it was quite right to be dirty.

"So the next thing we must learn is to be nice and clean. Write down on your slates: 'Pigs must not be greedy,' and 'We must be clean and wash our faces and our feet every day before School, and after play and before meals.

"And when the Fairies heard that Snips was holding School each day for the Pigs they were delighted. Snips said that they would give an entertainment each month for the Fairies to see how the Pigs got along in school. And now a fine set of Pigs are working hard for their next monthly entertainment."

DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO

Three-Year-Old Minnie Was Much Relieved When Mother Couldn't Think of Suitable Punishment.

Little three-year-old Minnie could repeat nursery rhymes and talk like an old woman. One day, having done something strictly against orders, her mother said: "Minnie, I really don't know what I had better do to you." Drawing a long breath of relief the little miss said, "I'm awful glad you don't, mamma," and marched off, taking it for granted that the matter was settled.

FIRST EXPERIENCES IN TOWN

Little Girl Discovers That "Next Door Is Fastened to Our House"—Boy Don't Like the Sidewalks.

A little girl whose parents had recently moved from country to town, and who is now enjoying her first experience in living in a street, said: "This is a very queer place. Next door is fastened to our house."

Her younger brother added his impression by declaring: "I like to live where the sidewalks have edges."—Brooklyn Eagle.

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LANSING NOTES

The State Finances.

Auditor General C. B. Fuller says there is little chance that the state treasury will be empty at the end of the present year, as the strong box now contains a balance of more than \$5,000,000, and unless something entirely unexpected happens, there will be sufficient funds to meet all expenses during 1916. This is a different situation than the one confronting the state officials a year ago. Prediction were made at the close of the legislature in 1915 that Michigan would be "broke" before the end of the year and it was only by refusing to pay all claims excepting salary vouchers that Auditor Fuller and Treasurer Haarer succeeded in keeping the wolf from the door. Some of the county treasurers, according to Auditor General Fuller, have not remitted the total amount of their state taxes and he estimates that there is still \$1,000,000 outstanding that should have been paid by March 1. The auditor general sent warning letters to twenty-four county treasurers informing them that their diligent returns must be made to his department before the first day of June. If this is not done the delinquent taxes will be charged to the counties failing to make returns. The reasons for the following counties: Barry, Benzie, Hillsdale, Kent, Genesaw, Manistee, Mecosta, Oakland, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren,

Wexford, Alpena, Alger, Bay, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Mackinac, Montmorency, Muskegon, Ogemaw, Schoolcraft, St. Clair and Calhoun.

More Prisoners Paroled.

Before leaving for home last week Governor Ferris signed nine paroles, although one, which was issued to William Crampton of Jackson prison, was only for a period of ten days. Crampton's wife was said to be dying in Grand Rapids and his two children were dangerously sick. Crampton was sentenced to Jackson prison from Kent county December 12, 1915, to serve from three to fifteen years for arson. Friends in Grand Rapids made a strong appeal for a permanent parole, but this was denied. However, the governor issued a special parole, whereby Crampton, accompanied by a guard, was permitted to spend ten days with his family in Grand Rapids.

Andrew Raikes, a former employee of the state dairy and food commission, who was sentenced from Detroit March 15, 1915, to serve from one to two years for extortion, was also paroled. Raikes was convicted of extorting money from a commission merchant who sold decayed eggs with the knowledge of the inspector.

Other paroles include John Reynolds, sentenced to Ionia from Shiawassee county November 30, 1914, to serve from one year to life for rape; Howard Forbush, sentenced from Montcalm county to Ionia, March 2, 1915, to serve from five to ten years

for arson; Everett West, sentenced from Ingham county to Ionia June 29, 1914, to serve from five to ten years for a statutory offense; John Langley, sentenced from Kalamazoo county to Ionia, October 7, 1914, to serve from five to fifteen years for horse theft; Clyde Clay, sentenced from Ingham county September 12, 1912, to serve from seven to fourteen years at Jackson for forgery; Harrison C. Hunt, sentenced from Washtenaw county to Jackson, April 21, 1915, to serve from three to ten years for obtaining money under false pretenses; Fred Danielson, sentenced from Houghton county June 3, 1915, to serve from two to fourteen years at Ionia for forgery.

Leave Him Alone.

When a man comes home at night, "dog tired," and perhaps worried about his business, questions, even sympathetic questions, are like turning the knife in the wound of his mental weariness. Let silence like a poultice come to heal the wounds of sound. Have sense enough to leave him alone until his brain is rested and his mood changes. Thus advises Eleanor Clapp, writing for Farm and Home.

Dog Killing Is Different.

Human nature is funny in other respects, too. For instance, there are men who will think it accidental if you run your finger over one of their kids, but if you kill their dogs they will be certain you did it on purpose and will hate you forever.